NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Correspondence Between the President and the Border State Men on the Binancipation Onestion.

The Reply of the Minority of the Border State Representatives.

The Majority Response Withheld from the Press.

List of Army, Navy and Civil Appointments Confirmed by the Senate,

WASHINGTON, July 17, 1862.

THE CORRESPONDENCE SETWEEN THE PRESIDENT AND THE BORDER STATE REPRESENTATIVES.

N. was intended to give to the public the recent correspresentatives. The majority response of the latter was handed to the President to-day. He expressed his willingness for its publication, but by some strange misapsion of the usefulness of a worn out concern, the only copy not in the hands of the President, who cannot and to-night, has been given to a local paper here noted for its beggarly dependence upon government sop, and the disloyalty of the chief beneficiary of all that it receives. It has long been known to loyal men in this community that this concern affords only a scanty living to a very estimable gentieman of the old school, while its profits are swallowed up by a dapper individual that mamages it, who, one year ago, when loyalty in Washington was scarce, was regarded as among the most disloyal of our citizens, and has maintained this character until con. verted by a few fat contracts. This establishment, having obtained possession of this correspondence, refuses copies, or permission to copy it, even for the Associated Press.

It would seem that the committee of the border State en are ashamed of their production, as they have chose n to hide it, under the pretence of publication, in a faded sheet of long ago, where the world will never see M. The peculiarities of this organ of the border State ittee sadly need ventilation, and sall receive it, to show that it is an unfit receptacle for the publication

of any document intended to be read by loval citizens. meets the request of the President, and its authors have provided a copy for press. It is as follows:-

provided a copy for press. It is as follows:—

Washington, July 16, 1862.

Mr. Parsmert—The undersigned, members of Congress from the border Sates, in response to your address of Saturday last, beg leave to say that they attended a meeting on the same day the address we delivered, or the purpose of considering the same. The meeting app inted a committee to respond to you address. That reports was made on pestorday, and the action of the majority indicates cearly that the response reported, or one in substance the same, can be seen and appeared to you.

Intermuch as we cannot, consistently with our own series of duty to the country under the existing perils which surround us, concur in that response, we feel it due to you and to curselves to make to you e brief and condid answer over our own signatures. We believe that the whole sewer of the government, upheld and sustained by all the influence and means of all loyal men, in all sections and of all parties, is essentially necessary to yut down the rebellion and preserve the Union and the constitution. We understand your appeal to us to have been made for the purpose of securing this result. A very large certion of the people in the Northern States believe that slavery is the lever power of the rebellion. It mat ere not whether this belief be well founded or not, the belief does axist. We have to well ounderstand that an immense pressure is brought to been for the purpose of striking down this institution. Seal with things as they are, and not as we would have them be. In emsequence of the existence of this belief, we understand that an immense pressure is brought to beer for the purpose of striking down this institution through the exercise of military authority. The government enance to eminchine in this great struggle if the support and influence of the man who entertain those opinions be withdrawn. Neither can the government hope for early success if the support of that clement called conservative be withdrawn. Such being the condition of things, the President a seals to the border State men to step forward each prove their patriotism by making their first escribes. No doubt ike appeals have been made to extend men in the North to uset us half way, in order that the whole moral, political, pecuniary and physical force of the nation may be firmly and carnestly united in, one grand effort to cave the Union and the constitution. Believing that such were the motives that prompted your address, or such the results to which it locked, we cannot reconside it to our sense of duty in this trying hour to respond in a spirit of fault finding and queruous near wrong the first parts of the substitution in the cause of present mistortunes in the errors are wrongs of others, who now propose to units with us beso ever the things that are past. We are not disposed to suck for the cause of present misfortunes in the errors and wrongs of others, who now propose to units with us a common purpose, but, on the other hand, we met your address in the spirit in which it was made, and, as loyal Americans, declare to you and to the world, that there is no sacrifice that we are not ready to make to save the government and institutions of our fathers. Few of us though there may be, we will permit no man from the North or from the South to go further than we in the accomplishment of the great work before us. We, in order to carry out these views, will, so far as may be in our power, ask the people of the border States calmly, deliberately and fairly to consider your recommendation. We are the more embeddened to assume this position from the fact, now become history, that the loaders of the Southern rebellion have offered to abolish slavery among them as a condition to foreign intervention in favor of their independence as a nation. If they can give up slavery to destroy the Unice, we can surely ask our people to consider a question of emanciants at a west the litting.

is great respect, your obedient servants,

This response was presented by Mr. Maynard, who although he has not signed the response, has written a very pairiotic letter to the President approving his po

When the President said to the delegations from the border clave States that in his judgment the rebellion would now be at an end if the policy of emancipatio had been initiated at the date of his message on the sub ject in the sarly part of the session, attention was called to the fact that Congress had made no appropriation, and mend a permanent allowance for the purpose, in order tha the people might have semething to act upon. The Pros tent then remarked, that if no appropriation was made then the bettom would be out of the tab. It will be seen by the Congressional proceedings, and by the revelations of the aboliticalets, that it is not intended to give a deler to aid of ommercipation in the border States.

TES CONFISCATION ACT. Many Senators are not prepared to say what is the prebably it will be found that a good juriet can drive through ttwith a two horse team. Some Senators say that no Brecounter or renels can be taken, nor their slaves like rated, before trial and conviction of an offender where process can be fasued. It is said that in case of the absenegge a robe, his realty would be possessed by the

THE PRESIDENT AND THE RADICALS IN CONGRESS If the President, in view of the virulence manifested cowards him by the radicals in Congress, shall stendily pursue a just and constitutional policy, all yet may both Houses to day, amid the success and laughter of the al ditionists; and they refused even to let it be printed. They hate the President because he will not join them in Carrier ing every constitutional bulwark, and it insugurating a reign of terror and blood. They have him b earship will not superfiede General McClellan , and General Halbek, and Coneral Baraside, &c., and supply their places by these who are in favor of arming the negroes.

The Tracac, in arging the concentration of our armies, trotted of their division into various corps, does not soom to auderstand that the latter policy has been brought about by the abelition cabale in Congress, on purpose to provent any great and decisive victory by lenged so as to result in the overthrow of slavery.

THE RADICALS AND THE PALL RESURDING. good heart as to prospects in the elections. ink that they have madaged matters so as to provent the striking of any grand menths by our armies: and, meantime, they feet that the country is prepared to enderse their aspecclaves and proclaiming emancipation. They say, too that their control is assured by the appointment of is

Relating to their last and greatest falsehood, that the rebels had less men at Richmond than General McClelian, Colonel Maraton, of the New Hampshire Second regi-ment, said to a gentleman to-day, that the enemy had He said that it was a mistake to say that General Me Ciellan took one hundred and fifty thousand men hence

THE SECRET SESSIONS OF THE SENATS. If the President has initiated some decidedly new steps n his intercourse with Congress, so also the Senate have done a like thing by transacting ordinary public business with closed doors. This went on for hours to-day, and what was said and done is of course sealed book to correspondents. Actions upon the Presidential appointments is the excuse; but the Senator could have remained here a day or two longer for such urpose. A shrewd republican suggests that it will be ound that a great number of promotions of those whose not recognized as radicals have been passed over.

IMPORTANT PROVISIONS OF THE NEW MILITIA BILL. The following provisions of the bill calling out the

militia are important:—

That whenever the President of the United States shall call forth the militia of the States, to be employed in the service of the United States, he may specify in his call the period for which such service will be required, not exceeding nine mouths, and the militia so called shall be mustered in and continue to serve for and during the term so specified, in eas score discharged by command of the President. If by reason of defects in existing laws, or in the exceution of them, in the several States, or any of them, it shall be found necessary to provide for enrolling the militia, and otherwise putting this act into execution, the President is authorized in such cases to make all necessary rules and regulations, and the enrolment of the militia shall in all cases include all apile bodied male citizens between the ages of eighteen and forty-five, and shall be apportioned among the States according to representative population.

Sec. 2.—The militia, when so called into service, shall be organized in the mode prescribed by law for volunteers.

SNO 3.—That the President be and he is hereby an

Sec 3.—That the President be and he is hereby authorized, in addition to the volunteer forces which he is now authorized by law to raise, to accept the services of any number of volunteers, not exceeding one hundred thousand, as infantry, for a period of nine months, unless sooner discharged; and overy soldier who shall entits under the provisions of this section shall receive his first month's pay, and also twenty-five dollars as bounty, upon the muntering of his company or regiment into the jestvice of the United States; and all provisions of law relating to volunteers enlisted in the service of the United States for three years, or during the war, except in relation to bounty, shall be and the same are extended to and are hereby declared to embrace the volunteers to be raised under the provisions of this section. APPOINTMENTS CONFIRMED BY THE SENATE.

The Senate last night and this morning confirmed the

Brigadier Generals A. D. McCook, William Nelson and

Thomas L. Crittenden, to be major generals. Colonels John Coch ane, of New York; Henry S. Briggs, of Massachusetts; August Willich, of Indiana; Henry D. Terry, of Michigan; James D. Morgan and James Steed man, of Ohio; Conrad T. Jackson, of Pennsylvania and Louis Blenker, of New York; Captain Wm. T. Magruder First cavalry; Colonel John B. Turchin, of Illinois; Majo Seth Williams, Major Alfred Pleasanton, Second cavalry and James S. Jackson, of Kentucky, to be brigadier ge-

nerals of volunteers.

Catherinus F. Buckingham, of Ohio, to be a brigadier

Colonel Francis J. Heron, of Iewa, to be a brigadier Colonel Morgan L. Smith, of the Righth regiment of

Missouri, to be a brigadier general of volunteers.

Colonel Charles Craft, of the Thirty-first Indiana regi ment, to be a brigadier general of volunteers.

be a brigadier general of volunteers Frederick Salomon, of Wisconsin, to be a briga

general of volunteers.

Cadwallader C. Washburne, of Iowa, to be a brigation Colonel Jacob Amrhen, of Ohio, to be a brigadier gene

Colonel J. W. Lill, of Ohio, to be a bridagier general of

Among recent confirmations is Captain Theo. McGower of Pennsylvania, to be assistant adjutant general on the staff of Brigadier General Howe, army of the Pote-

Lieutenant Colonel Don Carlos Buell, to be assistan djutant general with the rank of Colonel. The following have been promoted to assistant adju tant generals, with the rank of heutenant co

jor Seth Williams, Major Julius P. Gareche and Major Richard C. Drum.

gles, Thomas M. Vincent, Oliver D. Green and Samue Breck, to be assistant adjutant generals, with the rank W. C. Kensman, of Iowa, and Jesse Elliott Jacobs, o

Ponnsylvania, to be assistant adjutant generals, with the rank of captain.

utant general of volunteers. Captain John P. Sherburne, of the Nineteenth infantry, to be assistant adjutant general, with the rank of major in the United States Army.

Lieutenant H. B. Fcott, of Massachusetts, to be as sistant adjutant general, with the rank of captain, of Lient M. M. Hawes, Second Massachusetts Volunteer

to be assistant quartermaster, with rank of captain. Lient. C. Wheaton, of the Second Massachusetts Volu toers, to be commissary of subsistence, with rank o Lieuts. P. Vallance and John Norris to be assistan

partermaster, with rank of captain. eneral, with rank of captain in the volunteer force

R. C. Webster, of Kentucky, to be assistant quarter aster of volunteers, with rank of cartain. Airred B. Farnsworth, to be second iteutenant in the

deventh regiment United States infantry. Lieut. Charles P. Horton, of Massachusetts, to be as James D. Crofly, of New York, to be second lieutens

Sergoant Major Frank W. Perry and First Sergoant George L. Choisey and The mas S. Wright, of the Four eenth United States infantry, to be second licutems

in that regiment. missary of subsistence, with the rank of captain of

Thompson F. Fekert, of Ohio; T. B. A. David, of Pers sylvania; Randall P. Wade, of Chio; Geo. W. Smith, of inscuri, and Randolph Botts, of New York, to be assist ant quartermasters, with the rank of captain.

J. H. Boncher, of Iowa, to be brigade surgeon of volum Gge, W. Barton, of Pennsylvania, to be commissary o subsistence, with the rank of captain of volunteers. Captain Henry Curtis, Jr., of Illinois, to be assistant

adjutant general, with the rank of captain. Licutement D. D. Jones, of Pennsylvania Volunteers, t be assistant quartermaster, with the rank of captain. Henry L. Bevanz, of Minnesota, and Orloff R. Dermant Florida, to be assistant paymasters in the voluntee

Henry C. Weir, of New York, to be assistant quarter master, with the rank of captain of volunteers.

B. F. Winchester, of New York, to be commissary of mbstatence, with rank of captain.

termester, with rank of captain. The following were confirmed as assistant surgeons in the United States Army :- Wm. H. Ksene, of Pennsyl vania; George L. Porter of Peausylvania; Pavid S. Hunt ington, of Poursylvanie, T. W. Williams, of the District of Columbia, Charles M. Colton, of Virginia, T. M. Brown of Ohio; Charles S. Degraw, of New York; Edward C Strede, of Illmois; Andrew H. Smith, of New York, and

Van Buren Hubbard, of Obio. Pirst Liuntentant Isace N. Mason, of Wisconsin, to First Limiterant James S. Denn, of Indiana, to be com missar, v ot subsistence, wi h the rank of captein. J. M. Robinson, of Marauchuserts, to be agazintant

quartering voor, with the rank of captain. subsistence, with the rank of eastain.

tenant in Third infantry, United States Army.

Daniel L. Eaton, of Pennsylvania, to be commissary
of subsistence, with the rank of captain in the volun

sistence, with the rank of captain in the volunteer

Wm. M. Caldwell, of New York, to be additional pay Charles J. F. Allen to be additional paymaster.

Wesley S. Mann, of Pennsylvania, to be an additions paymaster. Wm. D. Wesson, of Ohio, to be commissary of subsist

ence, with the rank of captain.

Wm. H. Daniels, of New York, to be assistant quarter master, with the rank of captain.

Archibald C. Veris, of Indiana, to be commissary of subsistence, with the rank of captain.

James D. Fessenden to be an additional aid-de-camp,

with the rank of colonel.

with the rank of licutenast colonel.

Edward S. Converse, of Ohio, to be commissary of subsistence, with the rank of captain in the vol-

sary of subsistence, with the rank of captain.

After a brief struggle against the nomination from the ultra radicals in the Senate, Col. James S. Jackson, chier of staff in Gen. Buell's army, was confirmed as brigadier questioned gallantry and ability. A strict disciplinarian he is popular with the rank and file, and knows not only how to set a squadron in the field, but to lead a brigade in a charge.

Captain Joseph Smith, to be chief of Bureau of yards Captain Andrew H. Foote, to be chief of bureau of equip

ment and recruiting.

Captain Charles Henry Davis, to be chief of bureau of

Commander John A. Dahlgren, to be chief of bureau of Paymaster H. Bridge, to be chief of the Bureau of

Surgeon William Whoelan, to be chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery.

Theoren Woolverton, of New York, to be assistant surgeon in the navy. Henry S. Pitkin, of New York, to be assistant surgeon

list of nominations for the heads of the several bureaus was sent to the Senate. All of these nominations were confirmed, except those of Lenthall as chief of the Bu reau of Construction and Repairs, and Isherwood as Engi

Wm. Walton Murphy, of Michigan, to be Consul General of the United States for the Hasseatic and free cities to reside at Frankfort on the Main.

Wm. W. Hinkley, to be Surveyor of the Customs for the Port of Beverly, Mass.
Clement S. Rice, of Nevada Territory, to be Register of the Land Office for the District of Nevada. Jays Hazel Sherman, of New York, to be Censul of the United States at Prince Edward's Island.

Warren L. Underwood, of Kentucky, to be Consul et the United States at Glargow.

Benj. F. Tefft, of Maine, to be Consul of the United

Philip Frazer, of Florida, to be Judge of the District Court of the United States for the Northern District of

Atterney for the Eastern District of Missouri.

County F. Trigg, of Tennessee, to be Judge of the United States District Courts for the districts of Ten-Jehoida J. Ware, of Arkansas, to be Register of the

Land Office at Batesville, Ark. Isaac B. Curran. of Illinois, to be Consul of the United States for the Grand Duchy of Baden, to reside at Carls

Samuel F. Miller, of Iowa, to be an associate justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. Isaac Marsh to be deputy postmaster at Lockport, New Leonard Lettridge to be deputy postmaster at Le

Crosse, Wisconsin.

Henry Connelly, of New Mexico, to be Governor of the The following are the commissioners under the act for the collection of direct taxes in insurrectionary districts

within the United States:-For the District of Virginia-John Hawkshurst, John

For the District of Florids-Lyman D. Stickney, John

For the District of Louisians-Wm. L. Hodge Wm For the District of Arkanses-Jones M. Tibbitts, Se nuel H. Hempstead and David Walker.

Throckmerton and George W. Paschal. Wm. E. Wording and Wm. Henry Brishana

THE ARMY. Colonel R. C. Enright, late of the Sixty-third reg ment New York Volunteers, is discharged the service of

Captain Etijah Hobart, Ninety-third New York: Lie tenant Hamilton Littlefield, Eighty-first New York, and Joutement A. E. Hall, Eighteenth Massachusetts Volus seers, are dismissed the service.

ian, have been accepted by the President to take effect

The resignation of Major James Lake, additional aid-de-General Fremont, has been accepted by th President, to take effect on the 16th inst.

Surgeon Porter, United States Army, will repair to Chicago to relieve Brigade Surgeon Bisney in his duties as medical purveyor, the latter to report to the Surgeon POSTAGE STAMPS A LEGAL CURRENCY.

The authority to issue postage stamps as a legal cur-rency is quite a blow at the numerous banks that are fooding this region with their notes of small denomina tion. There are postage stamps of the value of three, for circulation are to be printed on thick paper, withou

EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS Major W. H. Fulk, of Tehnessee, has secured the re-pease on parels from Fort Warren of Major W. D. Porter, of that State, who will return South to ask the release on of the Fourteenth United States infantry, a wounds prisoner at Savage's Station, near Richmond

REVIEW OF TROOPS. General Storgis, who is to command of all the reserve

in the District of Columbia, began a review of his forces to-day. The troops were found in first rate condition and in excellent discipline. Gen. Sturgis is couffdeut. ington from any force whatever with the troops unde his command. The General was enthusiastically re ceived by the soldiers in all the forts, and compliments ARRIVAL OF CONTRABANDS.

To-day a long line of four horse wagons conveyed through the city a large number of contrabands. They were conducted to a new asylum provided for then in the northern suburbs of the city; but it should be borne in mind by the people the city; but that for every contraband that is employed in the army upon wages the government has to support something the a half dozen women, children and old and toff persons; so that, if Greeley's idea of employing a hou sould be carried out, there would be baif a' million in cated at government expense. To use the language of Mr. Campbell, of Pennsylvania, "What is to be done

THE CASE OF SENATOR SIMHONS.

The Secretary of War, in response to the resolution of being to the question whether any member or member

tracts since April, transmitted a printed copy of the document heretofore sent to the Senate, containing the arrangement made between Mr. Schuberts and Senator s, which he says is all the information on the flies

GENERAL M'CLELLAN'S ARMY. ator Chandler mys General McClellan bon 230,000 men in the Army of the Potemac when be moved against Manassas. Se he did, but the Senator did not do General McClellan the justice to say that the number of troops he named embraced the forces then at Harper's Ferry, at Winchester, Baltimore, Annapolis, in the field at that time was only 60,000 men. Best General McClet'an said three months before he moved that when he did so the rebels would run away from

MOVEMENTS OF GOV. SPRAGUE. OF RHODE ISLAND Governor Sprague returned to day from a visit to the army of Gen. Halleck, and will leave immediately for that of Gen. McClellan. Major General Sprague does not lot the grass grow under his feet.

IMPORTANT FROM THE SOUTH.

Baton Rouge Not Captured by the Rebel Orleans-Reported Capture of General Extravagant Statements of the Rebel

We have received a copy of the Richmond Dispatch o July 11, from which we take the following extracts:-THE BOMBARDMENT OF VICKSBURG-BATON ROUGH

THE BOMBARDMENT OF VICKBURG—BATON ROUGE NOT CAPTURED.

A special despatch to the Advertiser, dated Jackson, to day, says that the enemy is throwing occasional shells into Vicksburg.

The crops are suffering for rain.

There is no truck in the report that 1,500 l'ankess were captured at Baton R uge.

Another despatch from Augusta confirms the fact that

the rebels have not taken passession of Baton Rouge. The Jackson Mississippian of the 5th says:—"Last Saturday morning Butler visited Baton Rouge, and made seve-

ral arrests for trivial causes." EFFECT IN NEW ORLEANS OF M'CLELLAN'S OPE

EFFECT IN NEW ORLEANS OF M'CLELLAN'S OPERATIONS.

MORIE, July 9, 1862.

The New Orleans Delta says:—We are in possession of Mobile papers of the 2d inst., containing a series of telegrams from Richmond and other points. The substance of these despatches is that McClellan has been defeated. We reproduce these telegrams, because versions of them are in the han's of speculators, imposing upon the public; but we do not believe thim. If they are true, all that can be gained by a repulse of the Union army is to prolong the struggle.

The Picayana copies from the Delta, with this heading, "We have read the following note from Gen. Butler:"—
EDITORS PICAYUNE:—GENTLEMEN.—There is in the city, and you have had in your office, an extra, which sets right all news from Richmond down to July 2. Why desire to publish false intelligence, as is the reliable man's lies of June 30? Publish anything but the Richmond despatches, and you may publish them if you will publish this note.

A special despatch to the Savannah Republican, dated Mobile 9th, says:—Passengers from New Orleans report that a Maine regiment mutined on being ordered to Vicksburg, and two men were shot before the disturbance was quelled.

Texan guerillas are hovering about New Orleans. The British armed vessels omitted the usual compilments on the Fourth of July.

It is reported that French troops occupied the City of Mexico on the 17th ult.

[Our advices from Vers. Computer Signal State of Savannah Savann

that the above report concerning the occupation of the City of Mexico by the French, is untrue.]

REPORTED CAPTURE OF GENERAL CURTE AND SIX
THOUSAND PRISONRES.
GRESADA, July 10, 1862.
Passengers from Memphis last night say intelligence
was received there Monday last that General Hindman
had captured Curies, in Athanses, with gir thousand
prisoners. Colonel Fitch being unable to reach Curtes
with reluforcements, returned to Memphis with his command on Sunday.

with reinforcements, returned to Memphis with his command on Sunday.

UNION AND REBEL LOSSES—POSITIONS OF REBEL

GENERALS IN THE FIELD.

We are satisfied that our papers greatly underrate the
leases of the enemy in the battles before Richmond. We
uniteristand General Johnsten says they lost greatly mere
than 10,000 at Seven Pines. One of the Yankee papers
says their losses have new been accortained to exceed
15,000. We learn that captive officers estimate it at not
one man short of 29,000 killed, wounded and missing. Our
ewn loss was 5,800 in round numbers. Yankee prisoners
say they lost in the last battles not less than 50,000 men,
killed, wounded and prisoners. This estimate is correborsted by every person we have conversed with, who
had an opportunity to form a judgment. Including the
hattle of Williamsburg and the loss from sickness, we
feel convinced that McClellan is a sufferer, since he
landed on the fatal peninsula, to the tune of at least
80,000 men. Our own loss, putting that in the last butties at 16,000 killed, wounded and ministry, is about 25,000
in the last three months. McClellan has been several

TO THE EDITORS OF THE RIGHMOND DISPATCH. TO THE EDITORS OF THE RIGHMOND DISPATCH.

IN BRYCHAC, July 9, 1862.

Since the commencement of the Chickshuminy campaign some articles have appeared in the Richmond Retaminer which are calculated to do injustice to some of our officers, and to aiarm our people. No one in the army has any objection to Major General A. P. Hill's being supplied with all the notoriety that the Examiner can formish, provided no great injustice is do not to others. His staff officer, through the columns of the Examiner, claimed that he had command of the field on Monday for a short time, intimating an improper absence of other officers. General Lee and Major General Longstreat rode upon the field together, and some hours before Major General A. P. Hill. Both of these officers remained upon the ched, and slept there, neither having left it for an

will fall short of it.

Kxaggerated statements of casualties like those made by the fix.m:ner are calculated to be of great injury to the army, be h at home and abroad. I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedients event.

G. M. SORREL, Assistant Adjutant General.

Arrival of the United States Steamer

The United States steamer Flambeau, lately one of the blocksding fleet off Charleston, attached to Flag Officer ing from Port Ecval, having sailed thence on the 13th Hampton Roads, when she was left to proceed alone, and in two hours, through the indefatigable exertions of the engineer and his assistants, the vessel was in a condition to effect her purpose.

The following is a litt of nor omcorns:

Licultonate Commanding—J. H. Upebur.

Acting Masters—Win. E. Sheldon, A. S. Megathita and
Win. L. Kompton.

First Austrant Engineer—James Mowatt.

Acting Assistant Engineer—James Howatt.

Acting Assistant Paymaster—F. V. D. Horton.

Castain's Cork—F. H. C'Estimanyille.

Third Assistant Engineers—it van Iderstine, Win.

Richardson and Alex, Gillanders.

The Flambeau was ordered home for repairs. She ha been about eight months in commission, nearly two Lieut, W. C. Temple, the was employed at the Bahaman n the ardusus duty of watching the movements of the Gladiator and other vessels which, under the supervi-sion of the samous secession firm of Adderly & Co., at f war. The presence of this vassel in Bahama waters was a source of vexation and anneyance to the numerous sympathizers of secosh in Nassau, and it is but just a eny that many of their pleas were postponed, if not en-

tirely trustrated, by the so-called terrible Flambeau. The fit health of Lieutenant Tomple, however, caused was ordered to report to Flag Officer Dupont at Port enant Temple being obliged to recruit his bealth it a colder clime, the command of the Flambeau was given the guidance this vessel has been ever since. From that time until July 8, when, being disablet, she could no longer periods affected service, the Fancesan has been emeaged in the resolutions yet highly importent duties to brockede. Her station has been of Charleston, S. C., and while there her commander and officers have been remarked for their extreme vigilance and faithfulness both day and alght. Though not a participant in also more active and stirring scenes of the war, stall the Franceson is only that the particular maca, and it here have a start of the participant of the start ble guidance this vesset has been ever stoce. From

IMPORTANT FROM KENTUCKY.

The rebel Colonel Morgan was at Midway yesterda

railroad. He took away with him everything he sould convert to his use. He had four twelve-pound owitzers, but, it is said, only six rounds of ammuni

there on Gono's farm. He said he meant to visit Lex-ogton and Frankfort before he got through with his job. The Lexingtonians say they have ample force to pro ect the town, but not to take the offensive. LATER.

Our pickets have just been driven in by the robels who are approaching in force on the Georgetown road. Our forces, with several pieces of artillery, are advancing on Georgetown to meet the rebels.

The damages to the raffrond and telegraph wires a fidway have been repaired; but the bridge burned by the rebels at Keyser's has not yet been reconstructed.

IMPORTANT FROM ARKANSAS.

Fight Between the Kansas Expedition Rout of the Enemy-Important Cap-

Judge Price, of Mount Vernon, has arrived here, and rings intelligence that the expedition, or a portion of it, which is moving from Kansas into the Indian Nation ncountered a body of robels at Evansville, Arkansa near the State line, some twenty miles east of Tablequah a few days since, completely routing them, and taking James G. Clarkson, formerly notorious in Kansas, a pri-soner, and sise, it is reported, General Jim Rains, of the

The rebels placed the Indian allies in front, who are eported to have lost 140 killed and 150 prisoners. This tatement is corroborated by a gentleman just from

Another Victory by the Indian Country

FORT SCOTT, Kansas, July 8, 1862.

A messesger from the Indian expedition near Fort Sibson, in the Indian Territory, arrived last night, and reports that a detachment of the Sixth and Ninth Kansas regiments had surprised Colonel Coffey's command, of some 500 or 600 rebels, and captured all their munitions, camp equipage, &c. Thirty rebels were found dead on the field. McGuire, the notorious half breed, commander of the rebel Indians, was taken

Our forces under Brigadier General Blunt have pene trated south as far as the Arkansas river, where they will make a halt for the present. Fort Scott has been made a military post during the

The Rebels Concentrating in the State-Fighting on the Route-Proclamation of the Rebel General Hindman, &c.

Came, July 15, 1862.

Passengers by the boat from Memphis report that
eneral Price, on Wednesday night, moved a battery of artillery and forty forage wagous across the Mississippi at Cypress Bayou, near Napoleon. The battery was marked "Hindman, Little Rock." Another battery crossed on Sunday evening, and squads of men from Panola, Missinsippi, were crossing in the same direction, apparently with a view of concentrating a force in Arkansas, perhaps to operate against General Curtis.

A despatch to the St. Louis Democrat, dated Helena, Ark., July 12, says.—
The advance of General Curtis' army under General Washburne reached here at nine A. M. today, having ion, on the White river, yesterday, at six A. M., and made a ferced march of sixty-five miles in day and a night. Quartermaster Winelow will start for

demphis immediately to harry down supplies.

General Curtis left Batesville on the 24th ult., with Jacksenport, to concentrate the foreps on his outposts, he took up his line of march, and his entire command are new en route for this point.

From eight to twelve hundred rebels, under Matlock

were en our front, who fired en forage trains from cane-brakes, and barricaded all the roads leading southwards with trees felled by negroes, and placed every conceiv-able obstacle in the way of our mea; but we overcame them all, and the army is safe.

We had a number of skirmishes on the reste, in all of which the rebels were whipped, and with considerable loss to them, though with few causalites to our own

Another Rout of the Rebels.

An expedition recently sent from here ender Majo Willer, of the Second Wisconsin cavalry, consisting o one section of Davidson's battery and detachments o the Teuth Litinois, Second Wisconsin and Third Missouri State militia, numbering about six hundred men, attacked the combined forces of Rains, Coffey, Hunter, Mawthorne and Tracey, about 1,600 strong, eight miles beyond Fayetteville, Ark. Monday merning, and completely routed them, with heavy loss. Major Willet's command marched seventy miles to two nights and took the rebels by sur

Our loss was very small. Col. Hall, of the Fourth Missouri Militia, stationed at Mouat Version, reports the killing of twenty one gaerillas, and the capture of twelve hundred pigs of lead, during the past few days.

Fights Between the Rebels and Colonel

Cn.c. 50, July 16, 1562. A special derpatch, dated Memphis, says that 200 of A special examinant had an engagement with the revels, numbering 400, on the morning of the 5th. The federal loss was twenty-two killed and wounded. The rebels has nightly four killed, wounded and missing. Another conagement took place on the night of the 7th. Column Filth captured all the enemy's camp equipage nd provisions.
Both nghis are said to have taken place within ten files of Unvai's Bieth, where a large force of rebels are

Escape of Rebel Prisoners from Fort

Dela ware.

2 Inter from Newcasta, telaware, in the delictiv, says that pesterday morning each robe transacta a read there, being made their counts from a 7 Tale ware of a laft trade by in hing hourds together. They ware that the count of the country is a finite country to the country of th

THE WATIONAL LEGISLATURE.

Work of the First Session of the Thirty-seventh Congress.

THE NEGRO QUESTION.

The President's Plan for Gradual Emancipation.

Abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia and its Prohibition in the Territories.

RECOGNITION OF HAYTI AND LIBERIA.

THE CONFISCATION ACT.

VETO MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT. THE SUPPLEMENTAL ACT.

TAX. TARIFF AND TREASURY NOTE BILLS.

Postage Stamps a Legal

Currency. ISSUE OF SHINPLASTERS FORBIDDEN.

Emoluments of Officers - Army Appointments -Command of Troops-Votes of Thanks-Efficiency of the Navy, Cunboats, and Batteries-Prize Law-

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

Pacific Railroad---Homestead Law---Agricultural College Bill--Ship Canals.

Pension Law.

Bankrupt Law-Mileage and Franking Privilege-Polygamy in Utah-Impeachment of Judge Humphreys-State of West Virginia.

THE NEW MILITIA LAW.

THE NAVAL GRADE BILL A LAW. REPRESENTATION OF SECEDED AND BORDER STATES

Expulsion of Disloyal Members and Charges of Disloyalty and Corruption.

IMPORTANT MEASURES LAID OVER.

ADJOURNMENT,

THIRTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS. Senate. WASHINGTON, July 17, 1862.

PRAYER OF THE CHAPLAIN Throne of Grace for the American Senate and co-ordinate ranches of the government for the results that have his session been accomplished. To this illustrious Con gress were the American people indebted for some of the The Chaplain also returned thanks to Almighty God for the health of the Senators, for the general

that has prevailed, for the firmness with which treason has been rebuked and corruption denounced, and for the general wisdom and foresight with which the Senator have performed their duties.

THE TRAINORY REPORE THE COMMITTEE ON THE CONDUCT OF THE WAR.

Mr. WRIGHT, (Union) of Ind., from the Committee on the Conduct of the War, wished to enter his person retest against the publication of portions of the evidence before the committee. He (Mr. Wright) would not be Michigan (Mr. Chandler) yesterday. He (Mr. Wright) doubted the propriety of such an expers as had been made by the Senator from Michigan (Mr. Chandler).

THE BUREAU OF MIGRATION. DETTIE, (rep.) of Wis., from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported, with amendments, the bill to

The object of the bill is to provide superintendance for African descent who may desire to migrate to go migration is to be appointed, with a salary of three thou and dollars per annum. The commissioner is to have a tierk at a salary of eighteen hundred dellars, and two as sistant clerks at twelve hundred dollars per annum, if in require their services.

Mr. Rica, (opp.) of Min., called up the House bill to defray the expenses incurred in enrolling and equipping sertain companies of the State of Delaware volunte The Senate passed the bill making postage and ether

United States stamps currency, and probiotting the issue Various other measures were then acted upon.

When the bour of two o'cook arrived, Mr. Fessenden, from the Committee appointed to wait on the President,

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE ON CONFESCATION. The President's Message, similar to that read in the forme, on the Confiscation bill, was laid on the table and rdered to be printed.

THANKS TO THE PREMIDENT PRO TREPORT OF THE SENATE. Mr. Hennesson, (Union) of Mo., submitted the follow ng resolution, which was unanimously alogited:-

SPINICH OF THE PRINCIPAL PRO TRAFORS The Pausit are pro tem. expressed his full and grateful appropriation of the cordial expression of the Senate relative to the manner in which the duties of the chair have been performed-duties that were delicate, and often laborious, involving questions embarrassing and corplexing. It equally became him also scknowledge the courtesy and forbearance which had been manifested towards him in the dis Charge of these deties. He wished to acknowledge a like collection to the excellent officers of the Senate be-fore nim. Their courtes; was most leved and revered